

# PUPILS' OUTLINES FOR HOME STUDY

IN CONNECTION WITH SCHOOL WORK

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## MODERN HISTORY, PART I

From Dark Ages and Revival of Learning  
To the End of the Napoleonic Era, 1815

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# MODERN HISTORY

## REVIVAL OF LEARNING

I. It was the intellectual awakening of the nations of Europe, after the darkness and ignorance of the first centuries of the Middle Ages (lowest during the seventh century).

**II. Events leading to it.**

- A. Schools of Charlemagne.
- B. Impulse given to learning by Alfred the Great.
- C. Saracenic schools in Spain.
- D. Crusades.

E. **Scholasticism**—the application of the logic of Aristotle to Christian theology.

1. ORIGIN—Within the schools founded or restored by Charlemagne grew up a form of philosophy called *Scholasticism* and its expounders *Schoolmen*.

2. CHARACTERISTICS—

a. The principle underlying the teaching was that the idea of God is the basis of every branch of knowledge, all other branches being dependent on theology.

- b. It was the exposition of the teaching of the church and included
  - 1. Theology.
  - 2. All Science.
  - 3. Fundamentals of Philosophy.
  - 4. All sources of knowledge.
  - 5. The limits of reason and its relation to nature.

c. The dialectic method was used, a form of deductive reasoning in the syllogistic form.

3. GREAT SCHOOLMEN.

Anselm of Canterbury—eleventh century.

Peter Lombard—twelfth century.

Roger Bacon—thirteenth century.

Albertus Magnus—thirteenth century.

Thomas Aquinas—thirteenth century.

Duna Scotus—thirteenth century.

4. DEFECTS—

Unimportant questions discussed.

Too many hair-splitting distinctions.

5. GOOD EFFECTS.

Taught men to think—taught skill in argument—loyalty to truth—culture and learning.

F. UNIVERSITIES.

1. ORIGIN—monastic schools.

2. SUBJECTS TAUGHT—theology, law, Greek, Latin, and the Sciences.

3. IMPORTANT ONES were—Oxford, Cambridge, Cologne, Prague, Padua, Salerno (specialty medicines), Bologna (law), and Paris (theology).

G. RISE OF MODERN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

The spoken language of the people in Germany was Teutonic, in Italy the Italian, in France the Northern and Southern Romance. The Romance languages came from Gaul and Rome with a foundation of Latin. When the Romans conquered a country, the Latin language was mixed with theirs, and

when they in turn were conquered by the Teutons, their language was mingled with the other. The language of the church, and consequently of all learning, was Latin.

At the beginning of the thirteenth century there were three definite languages, that of Germany, North France and South France. That of North France became known as French and was the language for legal affairs. It was brought to England 1066 where it remained in use for three centuries. In 1362 Edward III ordered all cases at court tried in English, and this became the language of that country.

Germany's language underwent the least changes, as no barbarians invaded their country. They were the last to have a written language, and little was done with it till Charlemagne's time.

Spain kept mainly the Latin of the Roman conquerors and this was retained by the church under the Visigoths. The Arabs did not enforce their language or religion on Spain.

Italian developed first and most rapidly, due to the industry and political life of the people of Italy; French came next, but did not develop rapidly. England was one of the last to form her own language, because of the lateness of the invasions. By the eleventh century the Celts had been conquered and Romanized and followed in turn by Saxons, Danes, Normans, all of whom brought their language to England.

Each nation had its own language spoken and written by the common people. The popular language was first spread by bards and troubadours travelling about the country with their guitars, singing of love and warlike deeds.

#### H. Italian Renaissance.

By this is meant the literary and artistic revival of antiquity.

Enthusiasm due to the discovery of ancient manuscripts, famous statues, and a revived study of Roman law.

The Fall of the Greek Empire also aided, as Greek scholars fled to Italy where they continued their work.

#### I. Inventions.

1. Cannon and fire-arms.
2. Compass.
3. Printing from movable type.

#### J. Discoveries.

Columbus—West Indies 1492.

Cabots—North America 1497.

Columbus—South America 1498.

Vasco-da-Gama—Water route to India around Africa 1497-1498.

Balboa—Pacific Ocean 1513.

Magellan circumnavigated the Globe 1520.

Cortes conquered Mexico 1485-1547.

Pizarro conquered Peru 1533.

Onellna discovered Amazon River 1541.

### RISE OF MODERN NATIONS Conditions at close of Middle Ages

#### I. England.

United—a monarchy, constitutional in form, but as a result of the War of Roses 1485, the period closes with the king, Henry IV, almost absolute.

#### II. France.

United—king absolute—Louis XI.

**III. Spain.**

United—king absolute, which with the discoveries and wealth in the New World, made it the first power of Europe under Ferdinand, the Catholic.

**IV. Germany.**

Not United—Emperor elected by seven electors—had no domain, only feudal head—feudal system.

**V. Italy.**

Not united; but prosperous and most civilized. She was menaced by two dangers, the French, Spanish, and Ottoman Turks all desired her territory; and the new discoveries were apt to destroy her commercial power by affording new routes of travel,

North—Venice, Milan and Florence, City republics.

Center—States of church ruled by Pope and rival barons.

South—Two Sicilies under power of Aragon.

**ITALIAN WARS 1495-1559****I. CAUSES.**

- A. Disunited condition of Italy.
- B. The wealth and fertility of Italy.
- C. The downfall of feudalism in France.
- D. The French claim to Naples and Milan.

**II. MAIN EVENTS.****A. Charles VIII, 1483-1498.**

Laid claim to Naples through the House of Anjou and succeeded in taking it; but was driven out of Italy by a league of Italian States and Spain under Ferdinand, Germany under Maximilian and England under Henry VII.

**B. Louis XII—1498-1515.**

Renewed the claim to Naples and laid claim to Milan. He succeeded in taking both but was unable to hold them.

**C. Francis I—1515-1547.**

Recovered Milan but lost it during the War with Charles V. and was obliged to renounce all claim to both Naples and Milan.

**D. Henry II—1547-1559.**

Continued the war after the death of Francis I, but concluded a treaty with Philip II of Spain that each might attend to affairs at home.

**AGE OF CHARLES V (1519-1556)****I. Maximilian's son Philip married Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, and all the possessions they were heir to (Aragon, Naples, Castile, American Colonies, Burgundy, Austria, Tyrol, Upper Rhine, etc.) descended to their eldest son who became Charles V.**

Charles was crowned Emperor by the Pope 1530 (last German Emperor crowned by a Pope).

**II. War with Francis I.**

*Continuation of Italian Wars.*

1. **CAUSE**—Jealousy of Francis I due to the success of his rival Charles V in securing the title of Emperor of Germany.

2. **OCCASION**—Both claimed Naples and Milan.

3. **WARS**.

a. **FIRST PERIOD 1521-1526.**

1. *Battle of Pavia, 1525*—Francis defeated and captured.

2. *Treaty-Madrid*—Francis gave up all claim to Italy and gave up his sons to Charles as hostages.
- b. SECOND PERIOD—1527-1529.
  1. *Allies*—Francis I, Henry VIII, the Pope, and several states of Italy.
  2. *Event*—Sack of Rome.
  3. *Result—Ladies' Peace of Cambray*, so-called because it was arranged by Charles' aunt, Margaret of Austria, and the mother of Francis, Louise of Savoy. France gave up all claim to Italy and Charles freed the French princes.
- c. THIRD PERIOD, 1536-1538.
  1. Francis allied with the Turks.
  2. *Truce of Nice*—Each to retain what they had for ten years.
- d. FOURTH PERIOD, 1542-1544.
  1. *Event*—Second alliance of Francis I. with Turks—alliance of Charles with Henry VIII of England.
4. CONCLUSION OF THE ITALIAN WARS.
  - a. *Events*.
    1. Alliance Henry II of France and Maurice of Saxony.
    2. Defeat of Imperial Army at Metz, 1553.
    3. Abdication, 1555 and death 1558 of Charles V.
    4. Renewal of the War by Henry II and Philip II, son of Charles.
    5. Taking of Calais by French.
    6. Peace of Crespy.
  5. RESULTS OF ITALIAN WARS.
    - a. Great loss of life and treasure.
    - b. Milan and Naples held by Spain.
    - c. Italian Renaissance introduced into France and Germany.
    - d. Growing power of the Turks.

### III. Rise of Protestantism—Beginning of the Reformation, 1517.

#### 1. CAUSES—

- a. Influence exercised for a long time by the Pope in European affairs; but which had become weakened through the wordly life of some of the popes, and because of their taste for war, (Crusades.)
- b. Growth of cities.
- c. Nobility reduced to poverty and ignorance by new commercial conditions.
- d. Great mass of people had always been oppressed and were constantly ready to rebel.
- e. Cavaliers delighted in war and could be hired by any one to deal a blow at either priest or prince, as the occasion demanded.

Revolution arose because of the German monk, *Martin Luther*.

#### 2. MARTIN LUTHER.

- a. Born 1483 Eisenleben, Saxony of poor but respectable parents.
- b. Educated by Ursula Cotter of Eisennach.
- c. 1503 received degree, Master of Arts.
- d. Entered Augustinian Monastery.
- e. Professor of logic and dialectics at university of Wittenberg, 1511.
- f. 1512 became Doctor of Sacred Theology.
- g. 1517 Luther fastened 95 propositions to the door of the palace of Wittenberg, forming a thesis against the sale of indulgences.
- h. Commissions were appointed to arrange matters but without permanent effect.

i. Luther was excommunicated, 1520.

j. Luther rejected his monastic vows, and to make this emphatic, married Catherine of Bora, a former nun. He also granted permission to Philip of Landgrave to marry a second time during the lifetime of his first wife.

k. Died 1546 at age of 63 years.

3. INDULGENCES. The remission of eternal punishment demands temporal punishment which the indulgence removes, provided the penitent is sorry for the sin, confesses it, purposes amendment, and as a penance does some act of charity or mercy.

Leo X, Pope during Luther's time was building St. Peter's and needed money, so authorized Tetzel of Leipsic, a Dominican monk to preach and sell indulgences in Germany. The act of charity required was a sum of money in order to obtain the indulgence.

There was a protest by the civil and the ecclesiastical authorities against the sale of these indulgences; and the bishop over Luther had cautioned his pastors not to receive preachers of indulgences. It was then that Luther affixed his thesis to the Palace of Wittenberg.

#### 4. RESULTS OF THE REFORMATION.

a. Severing of the close alliance of church and state.

b. Breaking of the bond of faith through Europe resulting in Lutheran, Calvinistic, and the Anglican Church of Henry VIII.

c. Science separated from religion.

d. Disturbances arising from change of faith led to the end of Ireland and Poland, as independent countries.

e. Northern nations lost to the church.

f. Gave rise to elementary and secondary schools.

5. PROTESTANTS—Diet of Spires 1529, forbade the spread of the Reformation in new states, and freedom to worship was accorded to the old faith in the states that had accepted the Reformation. The Lutheran princes and cities protested against this, and so received the name of Protestants.

1541 Calvin started the Reformation in Geneva, which spread to France and Scotland. (John Knox.)

### CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS WAR IN FRANCE, 1562-1598

I. INTRODUCTION. Reformation in France during the reign of Francis I, Henry II opposed Huguenots as the Calvinists were called, and Francis II married Mary Stuart, niece of the Guises, and daughter of Charles V of Scotland. Protestants became a political as well as a religious party.

**Conspiracy of Amboise**—a Protestant nobleman wished to avenge the death of his brother, so 1560 planned the conspiracy against the Guises. It was discovered and many innocent people were put to death. (Guises were first opposed to Catherine de Medici, mother of Francis II, but later were allied with her.)

#### II. Reign of Charles IX—1560-1574.

1. REGENT—Catherine de Medici.

a. **Edict St. Germain**—1562. Restricted toleration granted to the Huguenots, they could hold meetings outside the walls of the cities, unarmed and in the day time.

2. **Civil War (Wars of the Huguenots)**—1562-1598.

a. CAUSES. Religious intolerance of the Huguenots and the Catholics and the political ambition of both to get control of the government, due to the weakness of the king.

b. OCCASION—*Massacre of Vassy*—violation of the Edict of Toleration by the Guises.

c. LEADERS.

Duke of Guise	{	vs.	{	Prince Conde
Antony Bourbon				Admiral Coligny

d. ALLIES—Huguenots in England vs. Catholics in Spain.

e. EVENTS—Series of sieges, truces, conspiracies, assassinations.

f. TREATY ST. GERMAIN, 1570. Toleration granted to Huguenots and four walled-cities, La Rochelle, Cognac, Montauban, La Charite were given to them as security.

g. **Massacre St. Bartholomew**, August 23-24, 1572—murder of Coligny and general massacre of Huguenots—about 30,000 killed in France. Brought about by Catharine de Medici, and carried out by Henry of Guise, later Henry III, due to their hatred of Coligny and fear of his influence over the king. Conde and Henry Navarre saved their lives by professing to be Catholics.

3. DEATH OF CHARLES IX, 1574, and his brother Henry became king.

### III. Henry III—1574-1589.

1. War of Three Henrys	{	Henry III of Valois
		Henry of Navarre.
		Henry of Guise.

King refused to grant to the Huguenots the concessions that had been promised, and the Catholic league wished to prevent Henry of Navarre from getting the throne.

2. Assassination of the Guises ordered by Henry III.

3. Assassination of King—Henry fled to Henry of Navarre and was murdered.

4. Death of Catherine de Medici, 1589.

### IV. Henry IV., 1589-1610. House Bourbon.

1. WARS WITH THE LEAGUE—Catholics refused to recognize Henry IV king, and made Cardinal of Bourbon, King Charles X.

Battle Ivery, 1590. Henry renounced the reformed religion.

2. CONCLUSION OF WARS.

King became Catholic.

Huguenots satisfied by the EDICT NANTES, 1598—received equal political rights with Catholics but not entire freedom of worship.

3. HOME POLICY.

a. Reorganized finance.

b. Encouraged agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and colonization.

4. FOREIGN POLICY—Weaken the power of Spain and the House of Hapsburg, Sully aided him.

5. HENRY ASSASSINATED, 1610.

### V. Louis XIII, 1610-1643.

1. King controlled by favorites. Sully put out of office and Richelieu gained control, 1624-1642.

a. RESULTS.

1. Power of nobles broken.

2. French restored in Italy, Netherlands, and Germany.

3. French power established in Sweden.

4. Crown absolute not dependent on Parliament.

5. Foundation of Louis XIV power laid.

**REVOLT OF NETHERLANDS. RISE OF THE DUTCH REPUBLIC, 1562-1609.**

I. EXTENT—Seventeen provinces now included in Holland and Belgium. In the north the German element prevailed, while in the south the Celtic.

**II. INTRODUCTORY HISTORY.**

1. During the Middle Ages it was controlled by princes subject either to Germany or France.
2. In the fifteenth century the provinces became a part of Burgundy.
3. Mary, the daughter of Charles the Bold of Burgundy, married Maximilian, archduke of Austria, and so the Netherlands came under Austria.
4. The Netherlands then descended to the Hapsburg heirs of Charles the Bold, and through Charles V it became a Spanish province.

**III. CONDITION AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 16th CENTURY.**

People were industrious and prosperous. They were intelligent and spirited. Each province had its own constitution with local rights and liberties. They were wealthy, city republics in which were found the most skilled manufacturers of Europe, as well as bold navigators. There were many adherents of the Reformation, first Lutherans, then Calvinists.

**IV. Philip II. 1555-1559.**

1. Ruler of Netherlands, Spain, Italy and America, he believed in making himself absolute in civil and religious affairs, and sought to treat Netherlands as a Spanish province, taking away its local independence.

2. MARGARET OF PARMA, 1559-1567, was made regent by Philip.

a. *Inquisition*-persecution of the Protestants.

b. *Iconoclasts*, 1566, Protestants destroyed churches and all things symbolical of the Catholic Church.

3. DUKE OF ALVA, 1567-1573.

a. *Council of Blood*-tribunal before which, executions of men and women took place in great numbers for insubordination or heresy.

b. The Inquisition re-established.

c. Duke recalled as it was thought he had failed to subdue the people, because Holland and Zealand had freed themselves from his rule.

4. WILLIAM OF NASSAU, Prince of Orange—leader of the Protestants, 1568.

He was made the stadholder of Holland and Zealand, but owing to the massacre of St. Bartholomew, did not receive the help from France upon which he had depended.

5. REQUESENS, 1573-1576, sent to succeed Alva.

a. *Siege of Leyden*, 1574, by the Spanish. It was saved by letting in the sea, flooding the city.

6. PACIFICATION OF GHENT, 1576, due to the destruction of many cities by the Spanish troops. All seventeen provinces irrespective of religion or other differences, united to drive out the Spanish.

7. UNION OF Utrecht 1579.—The next two regents, DON JOHN OF AUSTRIA and ALEXANDER OF PARMA, made great concessions especially to the Catholics of the South. This weakened the alliance and the union of the seven northern provinces took place as the beginning of the Dutch Republic. William was succeeded by his son, MAURICE OF NASSAU, as head of the seven provinces.

8. ASSASSINATION OF WILLIAM 1584, by order of Philip.

France and England were now ready to help the Netherlands. This induced Philip to fit out against England the Great Armada which was lost.

9. TREATY OF PEACE—1609, or a twelve-years' truce under the weak king, PHILIP III.

*Independence confirmed by TREATY OF WESTPHALIA 1648.*

### THE TUDORS AND ENGLISH REFORMATION 1485-1603

#### I. Henry VII—1480-1509.

A. He was a descendant of John of Gaunt and married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV, and sister of Edward, thus uniting the "Two Roses," putting an end to the strife between the Lancastrians and the Yorkists and establishing the *Tudors*.

B. The efforts of the two impostors for the throne, Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck, were in vain.

C. GOVERNMENT:—From a constitutional monarchy, England became an absolute monarchy; but through its repressive power, the country gained peace and prosperity.

D. THE KING'S AVARICE AND DESPOTISM, as shown by

1. Taxes for wars never undertaken.

2. Benevolences, which were gifts extorted from the rich and well-to-do.

3. Fines for violations of forgotten laws.

4. Statute of Liveries, which increased the money of the King and decreased the power of the barons. No baron could dress his servants in livery.

5. The introduction of artillery, not used by the barons, thus increasing the King's power,

6. Establishment of *Court Star Chamber* which inflicted punishment without jury.

E. FIRST VOYAGES OF DISCOVERY.

About the time of Henry VII's accession, a new spirit of exploration sprang up. Columbus sailed westward in hopes of reaching India. Five years later, John Cabot and his son, Sebastian, Italians living in England, obtained permission and aid from the King in a similar undertaking. In 1497, they discovered Cape Breton Island and landed at Labrador. This made the Cabots the first discoverers of the Continent of America.

F. FOREIGN ALLIANCE THROUGH THE MARRIAGES OF HENRY'S CHILDREN:

1. The marriage of his daughter, Margaret, to James IV of Scotland, led to the union of Scotland and England under one crown.

2. The marriage of his son, Arthur, Prince of Wales, to the Spanish princess, Catherine, daughter of Ferdinand, gained the alliance of Spain against France.

3. The marriage of his daughter, Mary, to Louis XII was arranged by her brother, Henry VIII.

G. REVIVAL OF LEARNING:—The leader of this movement was an English Scholar, named *Colet*, who studied in Italy, and returned with increased love of learning and zeal for religious reforms. His work was carried forward by his two disciples, *Erasmus* (Dutch-made professor at Cambridge) and *Sir Thomas More*.

#### II. Henry VIII 1509-1547. England severed from Papacy.

A. ENGLISH REFORMATION.

1. In Germany Martin Luther was making great protests against the authority of Rome.

(See pages 6 and 7).

2. Henry VIII, a Catholic, wished to obtain a divorce from his first wife. He applied to the Pope for permission, but his request was not granted.

3. Wolsey was a Cardinal, and the chief adviser of Henry VIII. He favored the divorce in hopes that the King would marry a French princess. This the King refused to do, and Wolsey pleaded in vain with him. Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, who later became the second Queen, now mistrusted Wolsey, and finally accused him of treason. He died on his way to his execution.

4. Henry VIII then appealed to the Universities to decide the divorce question. By means of bribes they decided in his favor, and he married Anne, his second wife.

5. ACT OF SUPREMACY was passed by Parliament recognizing Henry VIII as head of the Church instead of the Pope, so a Church neither Protestant nor Catholic was established. The Bible was translated and read, but interpreted only by the clergy.

**6. Suppression of Monasteries, because,**

- a. The king desired their wealth.
- b. They opposed the Act of Supremacy.

This led to the following results:

a. The king was made more absolute, the clergy being removed from the House of Lords.

- b. The poor largely increased in numbers.

- c. A new nobility was formed which was dependent on the crown.

The nobles received lands and gifts from the king, which he took from the monasteries.

**B. FOREIGN POLICY:**

1. King Francis I of France and Charles V of Germany were almost always at war with each other. They had both been candidates for Emperor of Germany, and Charles had been successful in securing the throne. Both sides tried to gain Henry's friendship. His policy was to ally with the weakest which was known as "Upholding the Balance of Power." This meant that no state could be absorbed by another without the agreement of all the other states. Henry VIII managed to derive advantages from both sides. Charles V visited him in England and the King of France arranged to have him pay a visit to France.

2. When Henry VIII was absent on the continent, the Scotch revolted, but were defeated at Flodden 1513. This placed Scotland entirely under the rule of Henry VIII.

**C. WIVES:** Henry VIII had six wives; Catherine of Aragon, whose daughter was Mary (divorced); Anne Boleyn, whose daughter was Elizabeth (beheaded); Jane Seymour (died); Anne of Cleves (divorced); Catherine Howard (beheaded); Catherine Parr (survived).

**D. LITERATURE:**

Utopia by More.

Translation of Bible into English was begun. (Coverdale and Cranmer).

**III. Edward VI, 1547-1553—Changes in Religion.**

A. COUNCIL OF REGENCY, made up of an equal number of Protestants and Catholics, who ruled because the King was but a boy. The Protector was the Duke of Somerset, a strong Protestant.

**B. CHANGES IN RELIGION.**

1. The Protestant Church was established in England.

2. The English book of Common Prayer (Service Book) prepared by Archbishop Cranmer was to be used in all churches.
3. The English was substituted for the Latin ritual.
- C. A large number of Protestant Grammar Schools and Hospitals were established.

**IV. Mary 1553-1558 (*daughter of Henry VIII*)—RELIGIOUS REACTION.**

A. LADY JANE GREY, a relative of the last king, had been named by him as his successor, because he wished England to have a Protestant ruler. She had ruled only a few days when she and her husband were imprisoned in the Tower and later hung.

B. MARRIAGE: Mary was a Catholic and married Philip II of Spain, who cared only for the advancement of the Roman Catholic faith.

C. RELIGION: Mary re-established the Catholic Church, became reconciled to the Pope and persecuted those who professed Protestantism. She repealed all laws passed by Henry VIII and Edward VI in regard to religion. (Martyrs-Latimer, Ridley, Cranmer.)

D. ENGLAND LOST CALAIS, the last place owned by the English in France.

**V. Elizabeth, 1558-1603 (*another daughter of Henry VIII*)—FINAL ESTABLISHMENT OF PROTESTANTISM.**

A. CHARACTER OF ELIZABETH—She possessed a strong will, indomitable courage, fine judgment and political tact; but was capricious, ungrateful, and cruel.

B. CHANGES IN RELIGION: The final establishment of the Protestant Church, the Anglican.

1. Repeal of all religious laws passed in Mary's reign.

2. *Act of Supremacy* again passed by Parliament, making Elizabeth head of the Church of England.

C. FOREIGN POLICY:

1. *Alliance with the Scotch reformers* against Mary, Queen of Scots, who was imprisoned nineteen years and finally executed, for plotting against the Queen, in hopes of getting the English crown.

2. *Alliance with the Huguenots* to occupy the French king with home affairs.

3. *War with Spain.* Mary, Queen of Scots, willed her dominions and claim to the English throne to Philip II of Spain, instead of to her son. Philip II was the most powerful monarch of Europe and determined to conquer England. England had also helped the Netherlands in her revolt from Spain.

GREAT ARMADA.—He fitted out an immense fleet called the *Invincible Armada*. This was gathered at Cadiz. Here Sir Francis Drake attacked and so crippled it, that the expedition had to be given up until the following year. The next year the Armada sailed to England, but was defeated by the English under Drake, Raleigh, and other English commanders. The remaining vessels intended to sail around Scotland back to Spain, but most of them were wrecked on the coast.

D. PERIOD OF ADVENTURE AND DARING:

1. *Sir Walter Raleigh* planted the first colony in America. It was named Virginia in honor of Elizabeth (called the Virgin Queen). It was unsuccessful. Later, Raleigh sent a second expedition, but it also was a failure.

2. *Sir Martin Frobisher* explored the coasts of Labrador and Greenland.

3. *Sir Francis Drake* sailed into the Pacific and circumnavigated the globe.

4. *The East India Company* was founded by London merchants. It was chartered 1600 by Elizabeth, re-chartered by James I, in 1603, and a trading post

was established 1612. This was the beginning of English power in Asia. (See page 15.)

#### E. INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

Geographical discoveries of the Tudor period gave a great impulse to foreign trade with Africa, Brazil, and North America. East India Company ships brought cargoes directly to England by way of the Cape of Good Hope.

#### F. LITERATURE:

This was an age not only of brave deeds, but high thoughts. Spenser and Shakespeare were making English literature the noblest and best.

Sir Francis Bacon wrote essays and taught science by experimenting with and observing nature.

### IMPORTANT CHARACTERS OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

#### I. Artists.

A. LEONARDO DE VINCI, 1452-1519, Italian painter, sculptor and architect. Latter part of his life he was at the court of Francis I. Some works—Last Supper, Mona Lisa.

B. MICHAEL ANGELO, 1475-1564, Italian sculptor, painter, architect, and poet, working under the patronage of Lorenzo de Medici. Works—Frescoes, Sistine Chapel, Last Judgment, Statue of Moses—Architect of St. Peters.

C. RAPHAEL, 1483-1520, Italian painter. Works—Many Madonnas, Transfiguration (Vatican), decoration on walls of Vatican, Coronation of the Virgin, (Vatican.)

D. ANDREA DEL SARTO, 1486-1531. Florentine painter noted for frescoes. Works—Nativity of the Virgin, Birth of St. John, Madonna, Deposition from the Cross.

E. TITIAN, 1477-1576, a Venetian portrait and landscape painter. Works—Ecce Homo (Madrid) Holy Family, Portrait Charles V. Best works are at Madrid and Venice.

F. ALBERT DURER, 1471-1528, German painter, founder of German school of art. Works—Adoration of the Holy Trinity (Vienna) Adam and Eve (Florence.)

G. HOLBEIN, 1497-1543, German historical and portrait painter. Works—Portraits of Erasmus, Sir Thomas More, Last Supper (Basel.)

#### II. Writers.

A. EDMUND SPENSER, 1552-1599. English poet. Works—Faerie Queen, Shepherd's Calendar.

B. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, 1564-1616, English poet and dramatist. Numerous plays—Hamlet.

C. SIR PHILIP SYDNEY, 1554-1586, English author—Arcadia, a pastoral romance.

D. FRANCIS BACON, 1561-1626, author of English Essays. Author of Novum Organum.

E. SIR WALTER RALEIGH, 1552-1618, English History of World.

F. CERVANTES, 1547-1616, Spanish poet and novelist, author of Don Quixote.

G. RABELAIS, 1495-1553, French satirist and humorist. Works—Novels, Gargantua, Pantagruel.

H. MONTAIGNE, 1533-1592, French Essayist—giving his observations on life and manners of society—translated into English.

I. ARIOSTO, 1474-1533, Italian poet—author of Orlando Furioso.

J. TASSO, 1544-1595, Italian poet. Jerusalem Delivered (tale of first Crusade).

K. CAMOENS, 1524-1580, Portuguese poet—author of the great epic, Lusiad.

### III. Philosophers and Scientists.

A. COPERNICUS, 1473-1543, German founder of modern astronomy. Wrote De Orbium Celestium Revolutionibus.

B. GALILEO, 1564-1642, Italian astronomer who discovered Satellites of Jupiter, ring of Saturn, and moonlike phases of Venus. Wrote Dialogue on the Two Chief Systems.

C. TYCHO BRAHE, 1564-1601. Danish astronomer of Copenhagen, made observations under patronage of Frederick II of Denmark.

## ENGLISH UNDER THE STUARTS, 1603-1714. THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION.

Struggles between King and Parliament for control of government.

### 1. James I, 1603-1625.

A. JAMES I, was the son of Mary, Queen of Scots. When he became King he was about forty years old, coarse in his ways, and untidy in his habits. He had a great fund of book knowledge, but had little ability to apply the facts which he knew.

#### B. CONSPIRACIES.

Arabella Stuart—to place her on the throne.

Gunpowder Plot—to blow up both houses of Parliament when in session, but it was discovered and Guy Fawkes was executed.

#### C. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT SELF-GOVERNING COLONIES IN AMERICA.

1. LONDON COMPANY: These London merchants received from the King a grant of land in America, extending from the Atlantic westward indefinitely, between the Potomac River and Cape Fear.

2. SETTLEMENT OF JAMESTOWN, VIRGINIA, 1607: The London company sent out colonists who made a settlement on the James River called Jamestown, in honor of their King. Their religion was that of the Church of England. They were men unused to work and the attempt at colonization would have been a failure had it not been for Capt. John Smith, through whom, in time, it proved a great success.

*Negro slavery* was introduced and by its means great quantities of tobacco were raised for export. The settlement grew in population and wealth, and in 1619 became a *self-governing community*, with its own representatives.

3. PLYMOUTH COMPANY: These merchants of Plymouth received from the King a grant of land in America extending between New York harbor and Nova Scotia, westward indefinitely.

4. PILGRIMS: James I persecuted all who did not conform to the new church. These persecutions interfered with business, so the Puritans asked permission to settle in America. This was not granted. They went instead to Holland where there was religious freedom. Here they lived for about twelve years, and then fearing their children would become Dutch, at last got permission to settle in America. They set sail in the Mayflower and landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, 1620. *John Carver* was their first governor. After settling in America they received a grant from the Plymouth Company. Ten years later other settlements were made at *Salem* and *Boston*, under the leadership of *John Winthrop*.

5. SETTLEMENT OF ULSTER, Ireland, by Scotch and English Protestants

6. THE EAST INDIA COMPANY: The English as well as the Dutch and Spanish sought to increase their colonial possessions and commercial interests. The East India Company having been chartered in 1600, was rechartered during this reign with the exclusive right to trade in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The Dutch organized a company for the same purpose, but as this company allowed any Dutch merchant to become a member, while the English company was restricted to a few, the Dutch company obtained the greater part of the East India trade. (See page 18.)

Spain by her great colonial wealth was a power not to be despised. She sought to control the whole of Europe and make it Catholic.

This conflict of interests made bitter feeling, England joining Holland in fighting against Spain. (See page 9.)

D. RALEIGH : After the death of Elizabeth, Raleigh was imprisoned, but was later released and permitted to make a voyage in hopes of obtaining riches for the King. His expedition was a failure and to please the King of Spain he was charged with treason and beheaded.

#### E. LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

1. King James' version of the Bible.
2. Sir Walter Raleigh's "History of the World."
3. Sir Francis Bacon—"Novum Organum."
4. William Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood,

### II. Charles I, 1625-1649. Struggle between King and Nation.

A. CHARLES I. In appearance he was dignified and courteous. To a degree he was a scholar and possessed many of the good traits of Mary, Queen of Scots. But his deceitfulness and lack of frankness offset his good qualities and brought trouble to him from the beginning of his reign.

B. FIRST PARLIAMENT—called to obtain money for a war with Spain. Parliament refused to raise the funds, unless the King would redress certain grievances of long standing. Charles refused and dissolved Parliament.

C. SECOND PARLIAMENT, 1626, called to obtain money to pay the expenses of Buckingham's disastrous expedition to France. Parliament wished to impeach this minister and favorite of the King, and in order to save him, the King dissolved Parliament.

D. THIRD PARLIAMENT, 1628 : drew up PETITION OF RIGHTS copied from the *Magna Charta*. This Charles signed in order to obtain money. It provided that—

1. *No forced loans and no taxes were to be levied without consent of Parliament.*
2. *There was to be no illegal imprisonment.*
3. *Soldiers were not to be quartered in private houses.*
4. *There was to be trial by jury.*

E. NO PARLIAMENT, 1629-1640. The King at once violated the Petition of Rights and for eleven years ruled without Parliament.

1. "THOROUGH" was the name given to the scheme which meant that his ministers would stop at nothing either in church or civil affairs to make Charles I, absolute, thereby establishing an absolute monarchy or despotism.

a. *Church Affairs*: Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, with the aid of the High Court of Commission, planned to make the power of the King supreme in church affairs.

b. *State Affairs*: Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, with the aid of the Star Chamber planned to make the King supreme in civil affairs.

2. SHIP MONEY was a tax now levied on the whole country on the pretext of protecting coast towns from pirates.

3. JOHN HAMPDEN refused to pay the "Ship Money Tax" and was brought to trial. The judges decided in favor of the King and Hampden was compelled to pay the tax. Later he was elected to Parliament, and in the Long Parliament planned to unite with the Scots against the King. In the early part of the Civil War he was mortally wounded in a skirmish. His death was a great blow to the Parliamentary army fighting in behalf of the rights of the people.

4. EXODUS OF THE PURITANS : John Winthrop with many Puritans, to escape oppression, emigrated to America, and there founded *Boston 1630*.

#### F. FOURTH OR SHORT PARLIAMENT, 1640,

1. The King determined to force the English Prayer Book on the Scotch Presbyterians and needed money to equip the army. The funds were refused by Parliament unless he would redress their grievances. The King would not do this, and so dissolved Parliament.

2. The *Covenanters* were the Scotch who signed a paper called the Covenant thereby promising to stand by their religious faith and forms.

#### G. FIFTH OR LONG PARLIAMENT, 1640-1653.

It was called to obtain money to pay the Scotch army to leave England and prevent their marching through the country to London. Its chief acts were—

1. Parliament granted only enough to remove the Scotch army to the frontier, but not enough to keep it out of England.

2. The Courts of Star Chamber and High Commission were abolished.

3. Parliament passed a law that it could not be adjourned without its own consent.

4. Triennial Act : Parliament must be summoned once in three years.

5. Grand Remonstrance : This was a long paper stating the mistakes of the King in church and state affairs since the beginning of his reign.

6. Parliament demanded that it should have control of civil, religious, and military affairs.

#### H. CIVIL WAR, 1642-1649, BETWEEN KING AND PARLIAMENT.

##### 1. CAUSES :

a. Illegal taxation.

b. Illegal imprisonment.

c. King's attempt to arrest five members of Parliament (Hampden and four other leaders), thereby violating the liberty of speech in Parliament.

d. Introduction into the church of many Catholic ceremonies.

e. King's refusal to give Parliament control of civil, religious, and military affairs.

##### 2. PARTIES :

a. Royalists or Cavaliers, mostly Episcopalian.

b. Parliamentarians or Roundheads, mostly Puritans.

##### 3. COURSE OF WAR :

a. In the first two campaigns the Royalists prospered.

b. An alliance was made between the Parliament and the Scotch. *Battle of Marston Moor, 1644*. Parliamentarians under Cromwell were successful.

c. *New Model* : This was an army of 20,000 men, all earnest, fervent, God-fearing, psalm-singing Puritans. They were organized and commanded by Oliver Cromwell.

d. *Battle Naseby, 1645*, Royalists defeated.

e. *Pride's Purge*. The Army decided to bring the King to justice.

Colonel Pride drove from the Long Parliament all who refused to aid him in this. A court of justice was formed and the King tried for treason.

4. RESULTS. The struggle between the King and Parliament ended in the supremacy of Parliament and the execution of the King.

### III. Commonwealth and the Protectorate, 1649-1660.

#### A. GOVERNMENT.

Commonwealth established. The executive council of state composed of forty-one members—Bradshaw, an eminent lawyer, the nominal head. It was at first a republic, nominally under control of the House of Commons, but really governed by Oliver Cromwell and the army.

In 1653, Cromwell dissolved the Long Parliament and called a new one to reform the laws. England then became a republic under a Protector or President who was to hold the office for life. Parliament elected *Cromwell, Protector*. Under the Protectorate, freedom of worship was given to the Puritans, but not to the Anglicans.

#### B. WAR WITH IRELAND

1. *Cause*: The attempt to root out the Catholic faith in Ireland and put down an uprising in favor of Prince Charles, as King.

2. *Course*: Cromwell led an army against the Irish and wiped out the rebellion with much slaughter.

#### C. WAR WITH SCOTLAND.

1. *Cause*: The Scotch proclaimed Prince Charles as King.

2. *Course*: In the battle of Dunbar, 1650 and Worcester, 1651, the Scotch were utterly defeated and the war came to an end.

D. WAR WITH HOLLAND: This was caused by the Navigation Act, which was a measure passed to encourage British commerce. It prohibited the exportation or importation of any goods from or into England, or her colonies in the Dutch or foreign vessels. This broke the monopoly of Holland, causing the Dutch war in which England was finally successful.

E. WAR WITH SPAIN, 1656-1659—Spanish treasure ship captured off Cadiz—Spain finally defeated.

F. CROMWELL: His purpose appears to have been to establish a government representing the will of the nation. He favored the restoration of the House of Lords, endeavored to reform the laws, and granted religious toleration to the great body of Protestants. He had many enemies and in order to secure peace he was obliged to use absolute power. Yet the difference in this respect between him and Charles I was great, the latter was despotic on his own account, but the former was so for the good of those he governed.

G. RICHARD CROMWELL: Succeeded his father Oliver Cromwell. After a reign of eight months he was asked to resign, which he did gladly. It ended in the meeting of the free National Parliament, which put an end to the republic and restored royalty in the person of Charles II.

### RESTORATION OF THE STUARTS, 1660-1688

#### IV. Charles II, 1660-1685.

A. Charles II lived solely to gratify his love of pleasure.

#### B. RESTORATION OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

1. *Uniformity Act*: Ordered all churches to conform to the services of the Church of England, 1661.

2. *Corporation Act*: No one could hold a town office unless he was a member of the Established Church, 1661.

3. *Conventicle Act*, 1664, forbade all religious assemblies except those of the Established Church.

4. Result: Settlement of Pennsylvania by persecuted Quakers, Maryland by persecuted Catholics, The Carolinas, New Jersey, and New York.

C. DISABANDONMENT OF NEW MODEL by the King, but he kept 5,000 picked men, which formed the beginning of a new *standing army*.

D. GREAT CALAMITIES:

1. *Plague*, 1665. A contagious disease spread over the city, killing hundreds. Many fled from the city and all business ceased, everyone fearing to catch the dreadful disease. Trenches were dug to receive the dead, and burials took place day and night.

2. *Fire*, 1666. London. A great fire raged for three days. It started near London Bridge and destroyed the greater part of the city, which at that time, had mainly frame houses. When the city was rebuilt many stone and brick dwellings were erected. King Charles helped the sufferers all he could at this time.

E. DUTCH WAR, 1664.

1. *Cause*: Rivalry between England and Holland to get exclusive possession of the foreign trade.

2. *Effects*. New York was granted by the Crown to the King's brother James, Duke of York. New Amsterdam in America was taken from the Dutch by the English in 1664, giving the English, New Netherlands, the land from the Delaware to the Connecticut Rivers.

F. SECOND DUTCH WAR AND THE RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

1. *Cause*: Charles' secret treaty of Dover with Louis XIV. of France, in which Charles promised to conquer Holland and establish the Catholic Church in England. His purpose was to obtain money to rule without Parliament.

2. EFFECT ON ENGLAND.

a. The Second War against Holland.

b. *Declaration of Indulgence*: In order to favor the Catholics, Charles granted toleration to Catholics and Protestant dissenters.

c. *Test Act*. This was passed by Parliament and compelled every government officer to acknowledge himself an Episcopalian. This alarmed Charles, so he arranged for the marriage of his daughter Mary, to William, Prince of Orange, a Protestant.

3. RESULT: 1674, the Nations united against France.

G. POLITICAL PARTIES:

1. *Tories*: Those favoring a Catholic succession, in James, Duke of York.

2. *Whigs*: Those favoring a Protestant succession in the Duke of Monmouth.

H. POLITICAL REFORMS:

1. *Habeas Corpus*: A law declaring that no person should be detained in prison except by due process of law.

2. *Origin of Cabinet*: Instead of consulting the entire council on matters of state, the King invited a few to meet with him in his "cabinet" or private room.

V. **James II, 1685-1688.**

A. MONMOUTH'S REBELLION :

The Duke of Monmouth claimed the throne. He had many followers. The King with his standing army attacked and defeated him at Sedgemoor, (last battle fought on English soil). The Duke of Monmouth was executed and most of his followers were cruelly put to death by decree of Judge Jeffries of the Court known as the "Bloody Assizes."

**B. REVOLUTION OF 1688 (BLOODLESS.)****1. EVENTS LEADING TO THE REVOLUTION:**

- Restoration of the Catholic service at Westminster.
- Suspension of the Test Act.
- Increase of the Standing Army near London.
- Declaration of Indulgences granting toleration to all.
- Imprisonment of the seven bishops for petitioning to be excused from reading the Declaration of Indulgences before their churches.
- Re-establishment of Court of High Commission.
- Birth of a prince, destroying all hopes of a Protestant succession.

**2. EVENTS OF THE REVOLUTION:**

- Secret invitation to William of Orange.
- Landing of William with an army.
- Flight of James II to France.
- Calling of Parliament.
- Proclaiming William II and Mary sovereigns after they had accepted the *Bill of Rights*, 1689.

**3. RESULTS OF THE REVOLUTION:**

- Supremacy of Parliament, rendering Cabinet government possible.
- Freedom of worship granted to all except Catholics.
- Parliament by the *Mutiny Act* gained control of the army and by the *Revenue Act* gained control of the purse.
- Courts were made independent of royalty.
- The liberty of the press was secured.—Characterized by constitutional changes and great struggles against Louis XIV of France.

**Orange Stuarts, 1688-1714.****VI. William and Mary, 1689-1702.****A. IMPORTANT BILLS PASSED.****1. Bill of Rights, 1689.** Some provisions were:

- No standing army in the time of peace without consent of Parliament.*
- No taxes levied without consent of Parliament.*
- No suspension or change of laws without consent of Parliament.*
- Freedom of election to Parliament and freedom of speech in Parliament.*
- No Roman Catholic to hold the throne.*

**2. TOLERATION ACT:** Toleration granted to all except Catholics.

**3. ACT OF SETTLEMENT OR SUCCESSION:** 1701 the Protestant princess, Anne, the Queen's sister, was to succeed to the throne and thereafter the succession was to be along a Protestant line.

**4. REVENUE ACT:** Revenue was to be granted to the king every year instead of for life.

**5. MUTINY ACT:** The army was to be at the King's command for one year only.

**B. War with Louis XIV. (War of Palatinate,) 1689-1697.**

This quarrel was taken up in America and was known as *King William's War*.

**1. CAUSES:**

a. Louis XIV of France attempted to conquer the Dutch and so destroy Protestantism.

b. The support of Louis XIV given to the deposed King James II of England.

## 2. EVENTS:—

a. *Ireland*.—James II came from France and led the Catholics. They besieged the Protestant city of *Londonderry*. After three months William and an English force came to their assistance.

*Battle of Boyne*, won by William, was the decisive battle. Peace was restored in Ireland by the *Treaty of Limerick*.

b. *Palatinate*—The country was destroyed in many places. William lost all the battles, but hindered Louis XIV so much that he could make no use of his victories.

3. RESULTS OF THE WAR. *Treaty of Ryswick* was signed in 1697.

a. Louis XIV acknowledged William, King of England and a Protestant succession.

b. A heavy national debt was incurred which led to the establishment of the *Bank of England*.

c. Beginning of *War of Spanish Succession*, 1701-1713.

## VII. Anne, 1702-1714.

A. **War of Spanish Succession**, 1701-1713, known in America as *Queen Anne's War*.

1. CAUSE: Upon the death of the Spanish King, Louis XIV of France claimed the throne of Spain for his grandson, Philip of Anjou; while the German emperor claimed it for his second son, Charles, archduke of Austria. Louis XIV in violation of the *Treaty of Ryswick*, proclaimed the son of James II, as King of Great Britain and Ireland.

## 2. PURPOSES OF ENGLAND WERE:—

a. To preserve Protestant power of Holland, Protestant succession in England, and her American colonies.

## 3. ALLIES:—

Austria	{	France	
Holland		{	Spain
England			

4. ENGLISH LEADERS: Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene.

## 5. CHIEF EVENTS:

a. *Battle of Blenheim* (Bavaria,) 1704, won by Marlborough. This drove the French out of Germany.

b. *Siege of Gibraltar*, 1704, captured by English and held by them to the present day.

6. RESULTS: **TREATY OF UTRECHT**, 1713:

a. To *France*: Philip of Anjou gained the Spanish throne, but France and Spain were never to be united.

b. To *Spain*: Loss of possessions in the Spanish Netherlands and Italy.

c. To *Prussia*: Acknowledged a kingdom.

d. To *Austria*: Gain of the Spanish Netherlands and some Italian cities.

e. To *England*: Possession of Gibraltar, Hudson Bay Territory, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia. From Spain, England also acquired the right to carry on slave trade in the West Indies for 33 years.

B. **Union of England and Scotland**, 1707.

1. The Scotch were permitted to keep their own laws—their own church (Presbyterian), and to have representatives in the English Parliament.

VIII. **Augustan Age of Literature**.

Alexander Pope, 1688-1744.

Jonathan Swift, 1667-1745.

Joseph Anderson, 1672-1719.

Daniel Defoe, 1661-1731.

Joseph Addison, 1672-1719.

#### **IX. Characteristics of Stuart and Orange-Stuart Period.**

The middle classes were brought into prominence, and manufacturing became an important industry. All work was done by hand, and it was not until a century later that machinery was introduced.

The discoveries of foreign lands and their exploration, increased the intelligence of the people. Literature was made much of in Queen Anne's time; "Gulliver's Travels" and "Robinson Crusoe" made their appearance during her reign. Science was aided by Newton's discovery of the Laws of Gravitation. Art was also encouraged.

Drinking and gambling abounded. People spent a great deal of their time in card playing and fox hunting.

#### **THIRTY YEARS WAR, 1618-1648**

##### **I. CAUSES:**

A. Intolerance of religious parties. By Treaty of Augsburg of 1555, secular princes were given toleration but could force the people to accept their faith.

B. Disputes in regard to church lands. Protestant princes continued to seize church lands, and this the Catholics claimed had been forbidden by the treaty.

C. Lutherans objected to the treaty wherein a prince becoming Protestant must forfeit lands and office.

##### **II. OCCASION:**

Attempt of Ferdinand to crush out Protestantism in Bohemia.

##### **III. PARTIES:**

Catholics of Germany, Spain, Italy, Belgium.

Protestants of Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, England, and after 1632 France.

##### **IV. PERIODS OF WAR.**

###### **A. BOHEMIAN, 1618-1623.**

BATTLE WHITE HILL.—*Result*—Frederick V, whom the Bohemians had chosen to take Ferdinand's place, was defeated.

###### **B. DANISH, 1625-1629.**

1. *Leader of Protestants*—Christian IV of Denmark who was a Protestant and desired lands south of Denmark.

2. *Leaders of Catholics*—Tilly and Wallenstein.

3. *Result*—Protestants defeated, Denmark withdrew. *Peace, Lübeck, 1629*, Christian IV received back the lands he lost but had to promise not to interfere in German affairs.

###### **C. SWEDISH, 1630-1635.**

1. *Leader of Protestants*—Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.

a. *Motives*—Strong Protestant, so wished to aid them and wished to make Sweden mistress of the Baltic by gaining lands north of Germany.

2. *Leader of Catholics*—Tilly—later Wallenstein.

3. *Events*:

Defeat of Tilly at Leipsic, 1631.

Defeat of Wallenstein at Lützen, 1632.

Death of Gustavus Adolphus.

###### **D. FRENCH-SWEDISH, 1635-1648.**

1. *Motives of France*.—Desire to become supreme by complete humiliation of Austria and desire to gain territory on the Rhine.

2. *French leaders*—Turenne and Conde.

3. *Results*—1635, Peace of Prague ended the war. French and Swedes successful, Germany ruined.

#### V. Results—Treaty Westphalia, 1648.

A. *France* received Alsace, Metz, Toul and Verdum, thus gaining access to the Rhine.

B. *Sweden* received West Pomerania, territory about the Baltic, and was to be a member of the German Diet with three votes.

C. *Germany*—the provinces virtually independent—religious toleration, Catholics and Protestants to be on an equality.

D. *Holland's* independence acknowledged.

E. *Switzerland's* independence acknowledged.

F. *Spain* and *Austria* both disabled and reduced in rank.

### AGE OF RICHELIEU, 1624-1642

#### I. State of Nation:

A. Regency of Marie de Medici. Through the Regent the work of Henry IV was undone and the Duke of Sully was deposed. She was under the control of the Conciniis, and public money was used to buy state offices and honors, for themselves and Italian favorites.

1. Weak King Louis XIII, 1610-1643.

2. Weak nobility pensioned and exempt from taxation.

3. Oppressed and impoverished condition of people.

States General, 1614—their petitions were disregarded and it was not called again until the Revolution of 1789.

#### II. Work of Richelieu, 1624.

A. HOME POLICY. To make the French King absolute in France by—

1. *Persecution of Huguenots*.

a. Cause—Attempted Confederation of Huguenot cities.

b. Event—Siege of Rochelle.

c. Result—Huguenots were deprived of political power but they still retained religious toleration.

2. *Conquest of Nobles*.

a. Intrigues crushed and power restricted.

3. *Industries, learning, literature encouraged*.

B. FOREIGN POLICY—To make France supreme in Europe by—

1. *Humiliation of Austria and Spain*.

a. Cause—Jealousy of the House of Hapsburg.

b. Method—Aid given to Gustavus Adolphus in the Third Period of Thirty Years War, and taking part openly in the Fourth Period.

c. Result—Power of House of Hapsburg checked.

2. *Result*—

a. Restored French influence in Italy, Netherlands, Germany, and established it in Sweden.

b. France extended her domain and disciplined her troops.

### AGE LOUIS XIV, 1643-1715

#### I. Mazarin's Rule. 1642-1661.

A. TREATY WESTPHALIA, 1648 (See Thirty Years War, page 21.)

B. WAR WITH SPAIN CONTINUED.

1. *Treaty Pyrenees*, 1659.

a. Important places in Netherlands ceded to France.

## 2. Marriage of Louis to Maria Theresa, daughter of Philip IV of Spain.

## C. WAR OF THE FRONDE, 1648-1653.

*Cause*—Revolt of the nobles aided by the oppressed people.

*Result*—Uprising put down. Conti and Conde, the leaders, were compelled to flee from the country leaving an absolute monarch in control.

II. **Colbert's Rule**, 1661-1683, **Financial Minister**.

## A. CIVIL REFORMS.

## 1. Financial and administrative reforms.

## 2. Industries fostered.

## 3. Colonies planted—St. Domingo, Madagascar, Cayenne.

## 4. Navy developed.

## 5. Literature encouraged (Augustan Age.)

## B. WAR SPANISH NETHERLANDS, 1666-1668.

1. *Object*—Acquisition of territory.

2. *Result*—Treaty Aix-la-Chapelle, 1668. Louis gained South Flanders but gave up to the Spanish, Franche Comte. Triple Alliance of Holland, England, and Sweden, formed against him.

## C. WAR WITH HOLLAND, 1672-1678.

1. *Object*—Vengeance on Dutch. England had now joined Louis, who in return for help in the Netherlands, was to aid Charles II, make England a Catholic country. Later Sweden also came to the aid of the French.

Germany came to the assistance of the Dutch, and the English Parliament compelled Charles II to make peace.

2. *Result*—Peace, Nimwegen, 1678.

a. Louis secured Franche Comte and other towns.

b. Holland received all her territory back and was to remain neutral.

c. Louis had shown his great strength and power to break European alliances.

III. **Duke of Louvois' Rule**, 1683-1715, **Minister of War**. **Period of Decadence**.

A. REVOCATION OF EDICT OF NANTES, 1685. Caused thousands of the finest artisans to flee from France and thus enrich the manufacturers and commerce of the countries to which they fled.

## B. WAR OF PALATINATE, 1689-1697.

1. *Object*—Acquisition of Palatinate.2. *Result*—Peace, Ryswick, 1697.

Concluded with England, Spain, and Holland. France retained Strasburg.

## C. WAR OF SPANISH SUCCESSION, 1701-1714 (see page 20.)

IV. **Versailles**. Court was at the Palace Versailles which was as splendid as money could make it. France dominated Europe in learning, art, manners, and customs of living. An elaborate system of etiquette was established. Costly amusements of all sorts were given at the court.

V. **Important Characters**:

A. MILITARY LEADERS—Turenne, Conde, Luxemburg, Vauban (inventor of modern military defenses and fortifications.)

B. WRITERS—Corneille, Racine, Moliere, Boileau, La Bruyere, Fenelon, Rochefoucauld.

C. ARTISTS—Poussin, Claude Lorraine.

D. ORATORS—Bouedalone, Bossuet, Massillon.

E. GREAT THINKERS—Descartes, Malebranche, Pascal (wrote Provincial Letters against Jesuit doctrines.)

### ENGLAND UNDER THE GEORGES, 1714-1830.

#### I. George I-1714-1727.

A. HOUSE OF HANOVER, 1714. It was established by the Act of Succession. The principal wars of this period were waged to extend or to defend England's colonial empire, or her commercial power.

B. MODERN MINISTRY System. Adoption of the plan of choosing ministers exclusively from the party strongest in the House of Commons, thus securing the unity of ministers who were responsible to the country. As the King could not understand English it was useless for him to attend the meetings, so from this time on the King did not meet with the cabinet.

C. JACOBITE INSURRECTION. The son of James II known as the "Pretender," with the aid of Tories tried to secure the crown but the insurrection was put down.

D. ROBERT WALPOLE, First Prime Minister, which position he held under George I and II. (Ministry formed by the same methods as used to-day.) He was an excellent financier and man of business. He believed in peace and gave the country rest from war for twenty years. He gained the confidence of the people and was made Lord Treasurer,

#### II. George II, 1727-1760.

A. ROBERT WALPOLE, Prime Minister. Policy--peace at any price.

##### B. War of Austrian Succession, 1740-1748.

1. CAUSE—Violation by all nations except England and Holland of the Pragmatic Sanction in which all the European kings had promised to support the claim of Maria Theresa to the Austrian possessions upon the death of her father, Charles V.

##### 2. CLAIMANTS.

- a. Maria Theresa.
- b. Elector Bavaria, Charles Albert.
- c. Frederick of Prussia claimed Silesia.

##### 3. PARTIES.

Elector Bavaria	{	versus	}	Austria.
Prussia				England.
France				Holland.

##### 4. EVENTS. Battle Dettingen, 1743, Fontenoy, 1745.

##### 5. RESULTS—TREATY AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, 1748.

a. Maria Theresa kept the Austrian possessions except Silesia.  
b. Frederick of Prussia gained Silesia, thus raising Prussia to rank as one of the great powers.

c. France and England gave up all they had gained in the war.

##### C. SECOND JACOBITE INSURRECTION, 1745. Battle of Culloden, Pretender defeated.

##### D. Seven Years War, 1756-1763.

##### 1. CAUSES:

a. *On the Continent*: Attempt of Maria Theresa of Austria to obtain her territory of Silesia from Prussia.

*Allies*: Russia, Austria, Spain and France. England sided with Prussia to save Hanover, and Holland united with them.

b. *In America*: Dispute between England and France in regard to the boundaries of the American colonies.

c. *In India*: England had three important trading posts at Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta. The French had one at Pondicherry. The French made secret alliances with the native rulers in the hope of gaining the whole country.

## 2. EVENTS.

a. *On the Continent.*

1. Battles—*Rossbach*: Frederick the Great defeated France. *Leuthen*: Frederick the Great defeated Austria. *Zorndoff*: Frederick the Great defeated Russia.

2. Death of Elizabeth of Russia and transfer of Russia by Peter III to the side of Frederick the Great of Prussia.

b. *In America:*

1. Fort Duquesne, captured by the English.

2. Acadia, owned by the English, but inhabited by French peasants who sided with France and so were driven away from their homes. Louisburg was a French stronghold, captured by the English.

3. Crown Point and Ticonderoga, controlling the route to Canada, and Niagara, controlling the fur trade of the West, was captured by the English.

4. *Quebec*—controlling the St. Lawrence under command of *Montcalm*, was captured by the English under *Wolfe*, in 1759. This was the decisive battle.

c. *In India.*

1. Robert Clive gained several splendid victories over the French in India.

2. During Clive's absence, Calcutta was captured by the Prince of Bengal, and one hundred and fifty persons were driven into a small room where it was impossible for them to live for any length of time in such a climate, and in the morning only twenty-five were alive. (*Black Hole of Calcutta*.)

3. Clive returned to India and regained Calcutta.

4. *Battle of Plassey*, 1757: This was a decisive battle, the English thereby gaining Pondicherry and Bengal.

## 3. RESULTS—TREATY OF PARIS, 1763.

England gained all the French colonial possessions in America. Florida was taken from Spain and supremacy was gained in India. France ceded Louisiana to Spain for the help she had given.

Frederick the Great obtained Silesia by Treaty of Hubertsburg.

*Indirect Results:*

a. Prussia became one of the five great powers, making a united Germany possible.

b. England began to build up her Empire in India.

c. Overthrow of the French power in America led the way to the revolt of the English colonies.

d. Establishment of the American Republic had great influence in leading to the French Revolution.

E. CHANGE IN CALENDAR: Before 1752 the new year began March 25. It was found that the calendar year was not exactly the same as the solar year. In Catholic countries the change had been made some time before. In 1752, England corrected her calendar year, by calling the 3rd of September the 14th, and making January 1, the beginning of the new year.

F. WILLIAM Pitt THE ELDER—The ablest war minister England ever had. He took full control of army and navy. Owing to his energetic administration, England was able to gain many victories on the Continent, in India, and in America.

## III. George III, 1760-1820.

## A. CLOSE OF SEVEN YEARS WAR. 1763.

B. **American Revolution**, 1775-1783 (Lord North.)

1. CAUSE—Unjust taxation of American colonies to meet the expenses of wars undertaken by England, without the representation of the colonies in the government.

## 2. EVENTS.

a. Battle of Lexington and Bunker Hill, 1775. Americans victorious.

b. Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.

c. Americans defeated in the Battle of Long Island. They retreated through New Jersey where they won the battle of Trenton, 1776.

d. Battle of Saratoga and Burgoyne's Surrender, 1777, which resulted in the Americans receiving aid from France.

e. Battle of Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis in 1781 decided the war in favor of the Americans.

3. RESULTS—TREATY OF PARIS, 1783.

a. England recognized America's independence.

b. United States was granted the privilege of fishing off the Banks of Newfoundland.

c. England gave Florida back to Spain.

d. Spain continued to hold the Louisiana Territory.

C. French Revolution, 1789-1799 (See page 28.)

1. CAUSE: Due to the great oppression of peasants by the nobility.

At first England sympathized with the movement, but when France aimed at a democracy and offered to aid any nation dethrone their sovereign, England took alarm and was ready to fight against France, her commercial rival.

D. WILLIAM Pitt THE YOUNGER: As a political leader in the House, he had no equal. As a war minister and orator he was inferior to his father, but in all else, superior. The leading feature of his work was his financial policy.

For four years he wished to remain neutral in regard to France. When France offered to help any people overthrow their ruler, Pitt's attitude changed and his home policy became repressive, attacking everything that he thought might lead to rebellion.

Finally he became Prime Minister, but his health being poor and the burden of governing heavy, he died in 1806.

E. Napoleonic War, 1793-1815. (See page 28.)

1. CAUSES: Napoleon's desire to rule the world. French invasion of Egypt to attack English interests in India and gain control of the Mediterranean.

2. EVENTS OF THE WAR,

a. *Battle of the Nile*: Napoleon defeated by Nelson 1800.

b. *Battle of Trafalgar*: Nelson defeated French and Spanish fleet, "England expects every man to do his duty."

c. Napoleon defeated Austrians at *Ulm* and a combined force of Austrians and Russians at *Austerlitz*.

d. PENINSULA WARFARE: England, under Duke of Wellington (Iron Duke) won many victories in Spain and Talavera. Vittoria, etc., and forced the French out of Spain to Toulouse where they surrendered in 1814.

e. Napoleon was subsequently defeated in several places and driven from France, and Louis XIV was put on the throne. Things did not go smoothly in France, and Napoleon returned.

f. *Battle of Waterloo*: Wellington in Belgium, attacked by Napoleon at Waterloo, June 18, 1815. England was victorious. Napoleon fled to France, but surrendered himself to England and the war ended.

F. While the Napoleonic War was going on in Europe, England and the United States were fighting the *War of 1812*.

G. War of 1812.

1. CAUSE: Damage done to American shipping by both England and France, establishing blockades forbidding the United States to trade in Europe.

2. RESULTS:

*Treaty of Peace signed at Ghent, December 25, 1814.* News of treaty was delayed in reaching the United States until after the battle of New Orleans.

England never impressed seamen after this, but never acknowledged that she did not have the right to do so.

H. UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND was effected in 1801, but Catholics were not allowed in Parliament.

### RISE OF PRUSSIA UNDER FREDERICK THE GREAT

I. Introduction.

A. Union of Brandenburg and Prussia, 1611.

B. The great elector Frederick William, 1640-1688.

1. Consolidated Prussia.

2. Formed standing army and so laid the foundation of Prussia's military power.

3. Made Prussia the champion of Protestantism and Toleration, and so made it an asylum for the Huguenots in 1685.

C. Son of the Great Elector became first king of Prussia, 1701 as FREDERICK I.

1. This was a dignity granted by the Austrian Emperor on condition that Prussia should aid Austria in the *War of Spanish Succession*, (see page 20.)

D. Frederick William I, 1713-1740.

1. His economy left a full treasury.

2. He left a well-disciplined army of about 83,000 men.

3. These two things made possible the work of Frederick the Great.

## II. Frederick II (the Great), 1740-1786.

A. WAR AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION, 1740-1748 (see page 24) Gained Silesia.

B. SEVEN YEARS WAR, 1756-1763 (see page 24.) Prussia became one of the five great powers.

C. Frederick's part in the dismemberment of Poland, 1772—Catharine II of Russia, Maria Theresa of Austria, and Frederick the Great of Prussia, each seized a part of Poland.

D. FREDERICK'S WORK.

1. He made Prussia the equal of Austria, thereby laying the foundation of German unity.

## RISE OF RUSSIA UNDER PETER THE GREAT

### I. Work of Ivan the Terrible or Ivan IV, 1533-1584.

A. Gained possession of the Volga.

B. Extended his dominions to the Caspian Sea.

C. Began trade with England through Archangel.

D. Began conquest of Siberia.

E. Subdued nobles and all who resisted his rule.

His reign was followed by anarchy and trouble until 1613-1645, Michael Romanoff, founder of the present dynasty, came into power. He made treaties with Sweden, Poland, and other nations, and Russia became prosperous.

### II. Work of Peter the Great, 1682-1725.

A. BOYHOOD. Interested in mechanics, military, and naval affairs.

B. CONQUEST OF AZOFF, 1696. It was ceded to him by the Turks and he gained an outlet on the Black Sea, and began the construction of a fleet.

C. HIS FIRST VISIT TO WEST, 1697-1698. He not only learned the art of shipbuilding but interested himself in most of the institutions of England, Holland, and Germany.

D. REFORMS.

1. Disbanded the strelitzes (native militia) and established a standing army.

2. Reformed the Russian Calendar.

3. Introduced schools.

4. Built factories.

5. Constructed roads and canals.

6. Framed laws modeled on those of the West.

7. Introduced Western manners and customs.

E. RELATION WITH CHARLES XII OF SWEDEN.

1. Battles—*Narva*, 1700, Russians defeated; *Poltowa*, 1709, victory for Russia, the Swedes escaping with difficulty to Turkey.

2. Result.

a. Gained Swedish lands on the Baltic, south of Gulf of Finland.

b. Russia restored Finland.

c. Sweden's place as a great power was taken by Russia.

F. FOUNDING OF ST. PETERSBURG, 1703.

G. Condemnation of his son Alexis.

H. By war with Persia he obtained the southern shore of the Caspian.

I. PETER'S CHARACTER AND WORK. He destroyed all checks, ecclesiastical and military, upon the absolute power of the crown, but bringing in Western civilization he fostered a spirit of popular liberty which undermined despotic government, thus accomplishing a different work from what he intended.

**DECLINE OF FRANCE UNDER LOUIS XV, 1713-1774**

- I. The most humiliating period; due to the weak Bourbon king who was extremely extravagant and a high-handed tyrant. He led a life of debauchery and his foreign policy was weak.
- II. **Classes.**
  - A. **NOBILITY** held one-third of the land with privileges regarding taxation.
  - B. **CLERGY** held one-third of the land for the church with similar privileges.
  - C. **COMMONERS,**
    1. Middle-class—merchants, lawyers, etc.
    2. People in general—peasants of country and poor of the cities.

The poor carried all the burden of taxation.
- III. **Literature.** Attack on church and state—of a revolutionary character.  
Voltaire, 1694-1778, play-writer, poet, historian—showing artificial character of the ideals—Human Rights.  
Rousseau (1690-1741), writings led to French Revolution—Rights of People.  
Condillac, 1715-1789, writer on religion.  
Montesquieu, 1689-1755, liberty gained by English Constitution.  
Holbach, 1723-1789.  
Helvetius, 1715-1771.  
Diderot, 1713-1784.
- IV. WAR OF AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION, 1740-1748 (see page 24.)
- V. SEVEN YEARS WAR, 1756-1763 (see page 24.)
- VI. **Conditions at close of period.**
  - A. Decline of military reputation in wars and martial spirit of nation.
  - B. Loss of American and Indian colonies.
  - C. French fleet almost driven from the sea.
  - D. Held her own in Europe, gained Corsica.
  - E. From the foremost place she fell to the position of fourth power.

**FRENCH REVOLUTION AND NAPOLEONIC WARS**

- I. **Introduction.**
  - A. **LOUIS XVI, 1774-1793.**
    1. *Ministers*, Maurepas, Turgot, Neckar, Calonne.
    2. *Assembly of Notables* included highest lords and prelates, called Feb. 22, 1787 to advise the King on great state questions—dissolved, May 25.
    3. *States General*—three orders, clergy, nobles, commons. Voted by orders, casting three votes, according to the old custom. Determination to have individual vote when assembled on May 5, 1789. The great leaders of the commons were Bailly, Mirabeau, Lafayette, Robespierre.
- II. **Course of Events during Struggle, 1789-1795.**
  - A. **CAUSES OF FRENCH REVOLUTION.**
    1. Recklessness, profligacy, despotism of the Bourbon monarchy.
    2. Unjust privileges enjoyed by nobles and clergy in regard to taxation and purchase of high offices.
    3. Wretched condition of great mass of people—had to carry burden of taxation.
    4. Unequal division and poor cultivation of land.
    5. Revolutionary character and spirit of French philosophy and literature, attacking religion as well as government.
    6. Successful establishment of American Republic.
  - B. **IMMEDIATE CAUSE:** Great public debt and no money with which to pay it, due to the extravagance of the French court.
  - C. Calling of **STATES GENERAL**, May 5, 1789, disputes as to whether they should sit as one body or as three houses.
  - D. The States General changed into the **NATIONAL CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY**, June 17, 1789, and remained in power till September 30, 1791.

**E. ORIGIN OF COMMUNE AND NATIONAL GUARD.** The city authorities of Paris showing themselves worthless, the leading men of different wards of the city took upon themselves the government of Paris. Under the direction of the Commune the inhabitants of Paris formed themselves into a sort of police force and took the name of the National Guard, with Lafayette in command.

**F. STORMING THE BASTILLE, JULY 14, 1789**—and Paris in the hands of a mob due to rumors that the National Assembly was to be dissolved.

**G. ABOLITION OF PRIVILEGES, Aug. 4, 1789.**

1. "Feudal Rights" were given up.
2. Taxation was equalized.
3. All citizens were eligible to all offices.
4. Guilds which had restricted trade were dissolved.

**H. ROYAL FAMILY TAKEN TO PARIS, October 5, 1789.**

**I. THE NOBLES EMIGRATED to foreign countries.**

**J. CLUBS.**

Jacobins—Robespierre.  
Cordeliers—Danton and Marat.

**K. NEW CONSTITUTION accepted by King, July 14, 1790.**

**L. FLIGHT OF THE KING, June 20, 1791;** he was brought back to Paris and accepted the revised constitution.

**M. LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, October 1, 1791—September 21, 1792.**

1. Three parties—Constitutionalists, Girondists, (Moderate Republicans,) Mountainists, (Extreme Republicans composed of members of above clubs.) Leaders—Roland, Marat, Danton, Robespierre.

It increased the power of the lower classes.

**N. WAR WITH AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA declared April 20, 1792.** French were unsuccessful which led to great disturbances in Paris, the storming of the Tuileries and the

**O. MASSACRE OF THE SWISS GUARDS, August 10, 1792.**

**P. SEPTEMBER MASSACRE of Royalists and Constitutionalists in prison started by Danton.**

**Q. NATIONAL CONVENTION, September 21, 1792—October 26, 1795**—composed entirely of the two parties of Republicans, the Girondists and Mountainists.

1. *Establishment of the Republic*, September 21, 1792.
2. *Trial and execution of King Louis XVI*, January 21, 1793.
3. Supported at first, then overthrew the Reign of Terror.
4. Foreign wars undertaken against the Coalition.

**R. GRAND COALITION, FEBRUARY 1, 1793.**

Prussia, Austria, England, Sweden, Holland, Spain, Portugal, States of Italy, and later Russia formed an alliance to crush the Republican movement. Armies aggregating more than a quarter of a million threatened France at once on every frontier.

**S. REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL and COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY.**

Had power to judge without appeal all who conspired against the state. The Committee of Public Safety organized by the convention, an arbitrary executive club, invested with dictatorial power, consisting of nine members. Leaders, Danton, Marat, Robespierre.

**T. FALL OF GIRONDISTS, June 2, 1793,** and uprising of the mob, due to the advance of the allied armies.

**U. REIGN OF TERROR, June 2, 1793—July 27, 1794.**

Supreme power was vested in the Committee of Public Safety—with Robespierre at the head.

1. Assassination of Marat by Charlotte Corday, July 13, 1793.

2. Executions by the thousands in all large cities and of Queen Marie Antoinette, October 16, 1793. Finally both Communes and Mountainists opposed to Robespierre were crushed. (Danton killed.)

3. Sweeping changes and reforms.

a. Abolition of Christianity and the Worship of Reason instead.

b. In 1794 the Worship of Reason was abolished, a supreme being was acknowledged and Robespierre became high priest.

4. Fall of Robespierre, July 27, 1794—and reaction took place under the Moderates. In the meantime the French armies met with success everywhere.

### III. Directory, October 26, 1795—November 9, 1799.

A. Executive power vested in a directory of five persons. There were two legislative bodies, the Council of Elders, 250 members, and the Council of Five Hundred.

B. Napoleon who was in command of the city's soldiers defended the Convention, October 5, 1795.

C. NAPOLEON'S ITALIAN CAMPAIGN, 1796-1797, against the power of Austria.

1. *Cause*—To compel Austria to acknowledge the Republic.

2. *Battles of Lodi and Arcole*.

3. *Treaty Campo-Formio*. Austria ceded the Belgium provinces and allowed Lombardy and other states of Italy to be formed into a Cis-Alpine Republic. Austria received Venice.

D. NAPOLEON'S CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT, 1798-1799.

1. *Object*—To cut England off from her East Indian possessions.

2. *Battle Pyramids* won by French.

3. *Battle of Nile*, Nelson destroyed French fleet.

4. *Siege Acre*—Napoleon was obliged to raise the siege.

5. Egypt lost to France, 1801.

E. NAPOLEON OVERTHREW THE DIRECTORY, 1799, and was made CONSUL for ten years.

### IV. Results of French Revolution.

A. Established the doctrine of democracy.

B. Taxation was equalized.

C. Offices were opened to men of all ranks.

D. Feudal privileges were abolished.

E. All men equal in the eye of the law (Napoleonic Code.)

F. Had great influence in leading to more liberal governments in surrounding countries. Growth of Nationality in France, Germany, England.

G. Seemed unsuccessful, as it started with the "rights of man" and ended with a despotism.

## Consulate and the Empire, 1799-1815, Military Despotism.

### I. Wars of First Consulate, 1800.

A. *Cause*—French aggressions in Italy.

B. *Parties*—France against England, Russia, and Austria.

C. *Battle Marengo*, June 14, 1800, Austria surrendered Italy to Napoleon.

D. *Battle Hohenlinden*, December 3, 1800, Gen. Moreau gained a decisive victory over Austria.

E. *Result—Treaty Luneville*, 1801.

1. Rhine was to be the eastern boundary of France, and Germany was to indemnify the loss of any princes thereby.

2. Emperor Francis II recognized Cisalpine, Ligurian (Genoa) Helvetian (Swiss) and Batavian Republics.

3. France was to be the arbitrator of Europe.

4. Holy Roman Empire abolished.

5. Spain ceded Louisiana to France.

F. *Peace Amiens*, 1802, between England and France.

1. England to give up to France and her allies all they had captured except Trinidad and Ceylon, and to return Malta to the Knights.

2. France retained all she had secured in Europe.

G. CONCORDAT WITH POPE, renewing the connection between the church of France and Rome.

**II. Napoleon's Work of Peace.**

- A. Built roads, bridges, canals and improved the ports.
- B. Adorned Paris and other chief cities with cathedrals, churches, fountains, monuments.
- C. He cultivated men of letters and of science, established libraries, schools, colleges, museums, art galleries.
- D. Caused the laws of France to be revised, producing the celebrated code of Napoleon which recognized the equality of noble and peasant before the law.

III. By vote of the people, Napoleon was made **Consul for life**, 1802.

**IV. Napoleon I proclaimed Emperor, 1804.**

V. Surrounding republics were changed into kingdoms.

VI. England, Russia, Austria, Sweden against Napoleon 1805, (THIRD COALITION) to secure balance of power in Europe.

- A. Napoleon defeated Austrians in *Battle Ulm* and entered Vienna in triumph.
- B. Lord Nelson almost destroyed the combined French and Spanish fleet near *Trafalgar*, October 21, 1805. This decisive battle gave England control of the sea.
- C. Combined armies of Austria and Russia were defeated at Austerlitz, December 2, 1805.
- D. By the *Peace of Pressburg*, 1805.
  - 1. Austria was forced to give up Venice and other territory to the kingdom of Italy.
  - 2. Confederation of the Rhine was formed, sixteen German states under Napoleon's protection.
  - 3. France received Piedmont and Parma.
- E. In 1806 Emperor Francis II was obliged to surrender the crown of the Holy Roman Empire, and this ended the old German Empire.

**VII. War with Prussia and Russia.**

- A. Napoleon overwhelmed the armies of Frederick William III in the battles of *Jena*, and *Auerstädt*, October 14, 1806, and the French armies entered Berlin in triumph, (city robbed of art treasures and sent to Paris).
- B. In 1807, Napoleon led his forces against Czar Alexander I who had aided Frederick William III. The battle of *Eylau* was fierce but indecisive, but the Russians were completely defeated in the Battle *Friedland*, June 14, 1807.
- C. TREATY TILSIT.
  - 1. Prussia lost more than half her dominions, a part of which was made the new state of Westphalia with Jerome Bonaparte as king.
  - 2. Joseph Bonaparte was recognized King of Naples and Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland.
  - 3. Prussia and Poland given to Saxony.
- D. By the BERLIN AND MILAN DECREES, Napoleon closed all ports of the continent to English ships and forbade intercourse with Great Britain, all of whose ports were declared blockaded. This was known as the CONTINENTAL SYSTEM.

**VIII. Peninsular War, 1808-1814.**

- A. Cause—Joseph Bonaparte was made King of Spain. War carried on in Spain and Portugal against Great Britain.
- B. Battles Corunna, Talavera, Salamanca, Vittoria; last two victories for Wellington.
- C. Results—Ferdinand VII restored to the Spanish throne.

**IX. Franco-Austrian War, 1809.**

- A. Cause—Austria resisted the power of the French.
- B. Battle Wagram, July 5-6, 1809, Austria defeated.
- C. Result—Peace, Vienna, October 14, 1809—Austria powerless and joined in the Continental System.

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- X. Sweden, Pope's States, and Holland, joined France in the *Continental System*, but Louis Bonaparte of Holland later abdicated, rather than enforce it, and the Pope resisting, was kept prisoner three years.
- XI. NAPOLEON'S SECOND MARRIAGE, 1810, to Maria Louisa, daughter of Francis I of Austria, having divorced his first wife, Josephine. His son received the title of King of Rome.
- XII. **Franco-Russian War, 1812-1813.**  
 A. *Cause*—Alexander broke with Napoleon, refusing to carry out the *Continental System*.  
 B. *Result*—Retreat from Moscow, destruction of French armies due to cold, hunger, and attacks of Russians—loss of 300,000 men.
- XIII. **War of Fifth Coalition, 1813-1814.**  
 A. *Cause*—determination to break the power of Napoleon.  
 B. *Battles*—Lutzen, Dresden, Leipzig.  
 C. *Results*—  
   1. Allied armies entered Paris, March, 31, 1814.  
   2. Louis XVIII, Constitutional King of France.  
   3. Peace—Treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814, Napoleon banished to the island of Elba and the territory remained about the same as before the French Revolution.  
   4. Work of *Congress of Vienna*, September, 1814 to June, 1815.
- XIV. **Congress Vienna.**  
 A. Austrian and Prussian kingdom restored, Austria to retain Lombardy, Venice and smaller divisions; Prussia to receive the Rhine provinces and part of Poland.  
 B. Russia retained most of Poland.  
 C. Holland and Belgium formed into one kingdom (united till 1830.)  
 D. Sweden received Norway and assured her, her liberty.  
 E. German confederation of 39 states and 4 free cities, was formed with Austria as the leading state.  
 F. Old dynasties (Bourbons) restored in Spain, Naples, and France.  
 G. Old free city, Genoa, united with Piedmont under the old house of Savoy.  
 H. France reduced to the boundaries of 1793 and Louis XVIII restored to the throne.  
 I. England secured title to her colony at Cape Good Hope and received a number of islands from France and Germany, and the protectorate over the Ionian Islands.  
 J. Swiss Confederacy increased from nineteen to twenty-two cantons.  
 Discontent in France led Napoleon to return and we have
- XV. **HUNDRED DAYS**—March 20—June 28, 1815.  
 A. BATTLE WATERLOO, June 18, 1815, destroyed the power of Napoleon and he was sent prisoner to St. Helena, where he remained until his death, 1821. Louis XVIII restored to the throne.  
 B. SECOND PEACE OF PARIS, November 20, 1815.  
 Boundaries of France were to be the same as in 1790.  
 France was to pay a war indemnity of seven hundred million francs.